



# Promoting healthier food and drink

A good practice guide for physical activity leaders and  
sports coaches



**Acknowledgements:**

This guide was developed by Active Belfast and adapted with permission. It has been peer reviewed by the public health dietitians group (PHDG) Northern Ireland.



## The aim of this guide

This document aims to provide guidance to physical activity leaders and coaches on healthier food and drink options in settings where physical activity or sport is taking place or is being promoted. This includes both indoor and outdoor activities for example in community centres, leisure centres, sports clubs and activity centres. Getting active can be a great opportunity to promote healthy eating and drinking habits, and as people become more active they may also be keen to improve their diet. The nutrition information in the guide is aimed at healthy adults, young people and school aged children.

We encourage coaches and group leaders to find opportunities to discuss and promote healthy eating and drinking. These may naturally arise before or after a physical activity session. Even if food is not provided, often drinks are as participants may become thirsty during the activity.

Food/drink may be consumed before or after activities. It might be brought by participants themselves or it can be provided as part of programmes, events or celebrations by the organisers. This can be a great opportunity to provide healthier food and drink and highlight important key health messages.

People may be taking part in physical activity to improve their health and wellbeing and this can be a good time to raise awareness of healthier food and drink. In the sports setting, there is the added incentive of performing at your best too.

### The guide provides practical guidance on

- a) Drinks
- b) Snacks
- c) Celebrations
- d) Food allergies
- e) Preparing food and drinks safely
- f) Cooking groups



**Being active combined with a healthy diet are two important lifestyle factors to improve health and wellbeing.**

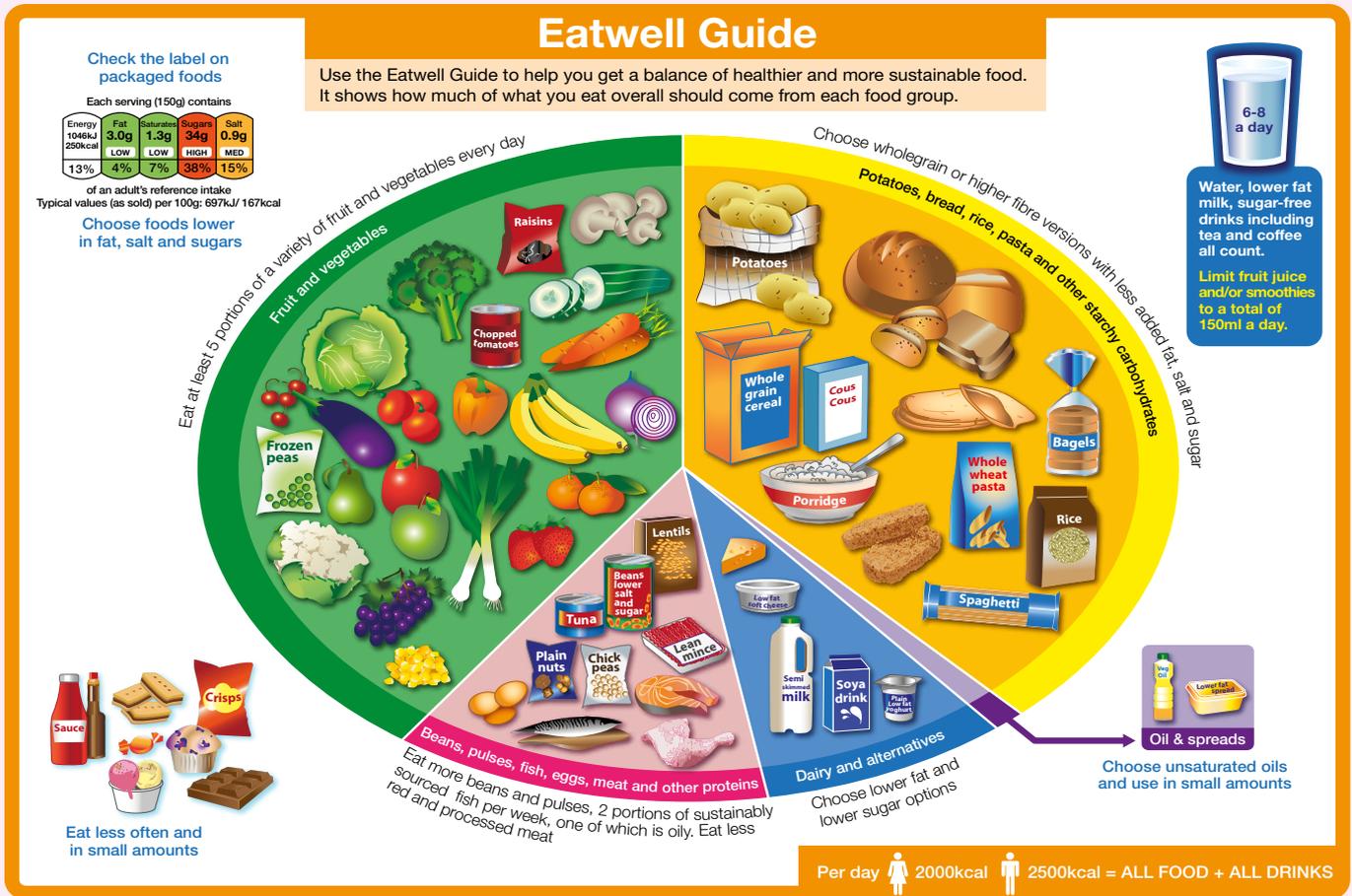
## Who is this guide for?

The information in this guide is for physical activity leaders and coaches delivering programmes with adults, school age children or young people of all abilities.

The dietary advice is based on the Eatwell Guide, which applies to most people regardless of weight, dietary restrictions/preferences or ethnic origin. The Eatwell Guide applies to adults, young people and most children over 5 years old. Children under 2 years have different nutritional needs, but between the ages of 2 and 5 children should gradually move to eating the same foods as the rest of the family, in the proportions shown on the Eatwell Guide.

Anyone with special dietary requirements or medical needs is advised to check with a registered dietitian on how to adapt the Eatwell Guide to meet their individual needs.

This guide is not specifically targeted at people participating in high performance level sports activities, but much of the information is still applicable.



Source: Public Health England in association with the Welsh Government, Food Standards Scotland and the Food Standards Agency in Northern Ireland

## Why do we need this guide?

Physical activity and sport can be an ideal opportunity to raise greater awareness of the benefits of eating a well-balanced diet for good health as well as sporting performance.

It is well recognised that a healthy diet combined with regular physical activity can help maintain good health and prevent disease. A healthy diet can help achieve or maintain a healthy weight, prevent heart disease, stroke, diabetes, tooth decay and some cancers.

Northern Ireland has high rates of death and disability from diet related diseases like cancer and heart disease. The 2024-25 Health Survey in Northern Ireland<sup>1</sup> showed that rates of overweight and obesity in both adults and children in Northern Ireland continue to be a cause for concern. Around two thirds of adults and a quarter of children in Northern Ireland are living with overweight or obesity. Not only is this a concern in terms of health, the self-esteem and self-confidence of children who are living with overweight or obesity can be affected.

Improving nutrition and increasing physical activity can contribute to helping achieve better health outcomes.

<sup>1</sup> [www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/health-survey-northern-ireland-first-results-202425](http://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/health-survey-northern-ireland-first-results-202425)

This guide includes useful information and links to help you promote healthy eating within your group or club in practical ways. Those attending virtual physical activity sessions can also benefit from the information provided.

## a) Drinks

Physical activity or exercise sessions are an ideal time to encourage healthier drinking. Participants often come with drinks to a session or some groups provide a drink. Unfortunately group leaders often see high sugar, acidic drinks or energy drinks being brought for hydration. Regularly consuming foods and drinks high in sugar increases the chances of tooth decay and drinking sugary drinks is linked with excess weight gain in children. Some drinks are also acidic and can cause erosion of the enamel of teeth.

### What to drink

Tap water is ideal as it provides fluid without calories or the sugars that can potentially damage teeth. Water should be freely available to those attending the session or if this is not possible encourage your group to bring water in a refillable water bottle.

The amount of fluid needed each day depends on many things including the weather, how physically active someone is and their age. The Eatwell Guide recommends 6-8 glasses of fluid each day. If the weather is hot or if someone is exercising more or sweating more they may need more to drink. It is not necessary to promote excessive water drinking.

### What to avoid

#### **Sugar containing drinks**

Sugar containing drinks should be strongly discouraged in favour of water. Sugar causes tooth decay and extra sugar provides extra calories too. Avoid offering sugar-sweetened drinks, such as juice drinks, flavoured milks, sports drinks and energy drinks. If you have to provide a squash, select a sugar free option and serve it well diluted.

#### **Sports drinks**

These usually contain sugar and are not needed for most people taking part in physical activity. These drinks may have a place in some sports where people are exercising at higher levels and for a longer time.

In sports where mouth guards are used they should be rinsed with water only and not sports drinks or other sugary drinks as this can lead to tooth decay.

#### **Energy drinks**

These contain high levels of caffeine and can also contain high levels of sugar. Energy drinks can increase heart rate to a level which may be harmful and can also increase blood pressure. They should not be consumed before or during physical activity. Energy drinks can affect how the brain and heart develop in children and adolescents. They are unsuitable for those under 16 years and for women who are pregnant or breastfeeding.

## Fruit juices and smoothies

Although fruit juices and smoothies provide vitamins and minerals, they also contain free sugars and can be acidic which can cause dental decay and erosion. It is advised to limit these to one small 150ml glass per day, which counts as 1 portion of the recommended 'at least 5 portions of fruit and veg per day'.

## Protein drinks

Protein drinks or protein shakes are not recommended for people taking part in physical activity as most people get enough protein through a balanced and varied diet.

## Tips

- Make sure your group know where drinking water is available from for example an accessible tap, water fountain or provide a jug of water. Check if you need to provide cups for participants to use or encourage the use of refillable water bottles.
- In virtual sessions encourage participants to have water nearby to drink.
- Try serving water flavoured with fruit, vegetables or fresh herbs for example slices of orange, lemon, apple, cucumber or fresh mint.
- At events or celebrations if an alternative to water is preferred:
  - Low fat milk for example semi-skimmed or 1% fat milk
  - Tea and coffee could be offered to adults with a decaffeinated version also. Consider if someone attending may require a non-dairy alternative drink to milk as part of a special diet.



## Key message for group leaders

- Encourage your group to drink enough fluids to stay hydrated – aim for 6-8 drinks per day
- Water is ideal – it's kind to teeth and calorie free
- Sugary drinks including energy drinks are not recommended
- Sports drinks are not suitable as an everyday drink.

## Useful resources

- **Information on hydration for children and adults**  
[www.nutrition.org.uk/healthy-sustainable-diets/hydration/](http://www.nutrition.org.uk/healthy-sustainable-diets/hydration/)
- **A guide to how much fluids to drink and healthier drinks options**  
[www.safefood.net/healthy-eating/drinks](http://www.safefood.net/healthy-eating/drinks)
- **Safefood guide - check the amount of sugar in drinks**  
[www.safefood.net/healthy-eating/healthy-food-and-you/sugary-drinks-checker](http://www.safefood.net/healthy-eating/healthy-food-and-you/sugary-drinks-checker)
- **Safefood - sugar and caffeine in energy drinks - poster**  
[www.safefood.net/getmedia/19edba78-39cd-47de-a887-62175a13198f/energy\\_drinks\\_poster.aspx?ext=.pdf](http://www.safefood.net/getmedia/19edba78-39cd-47de-a887-62175a13198f/energy_drinks_poster.aspx?ext=.pdf)

## b) Snacks

Although not necessary at many physical activity sessions, participants may bring along snacks. They may also be provided by leaders for longer sessions or where physical activity is combined with another activity. If snacks are provided they can be a useful practical way to promote healthy and nourishing food.

Many snacks that children or adults bring to sessions or eat before or afterwards are low in nutrients and high in calories from fat and/or sugar and can be high in salt. Examples are crisps, sweets, chocolate or biscuit bars.

With thought and planning healthier snacks can make a valuable contribution to a healthy diet. Coaches and leaders can help promote healthier snacks.

Fruit and vegetables are a healthy snack option as they contain fibre, vitamins and minerals that are essential to promote health and reduce the risk of developing diet related illnesses. The current recommendation is to eat at least 5 portions of a variety of fruit and vegetables each day. The Northern Ireland National Diet and Nutrition survey 2017-2023 found that consumption of 5 fruit and vegetable portions a day was below the recommendation regardless of age or sex.<sup>2</sup> Average consumption of fruit and vegetables for children aged 11 to 18 years in Northern Ireland was 2.4 portions per day with only 4% meeting the '5-a-day' recommendation. On average adults aged 19 to 64 years consumed 2.7 portions per day and adults aged 65 years and over consumed 2.5 portions per day with around only 8% meeting the '5-a-day' recommendation.

The survey found that people here ate more than the recommended amount of saturated fat and free sugars and most were not eating enough dietary fibre or oily fish. Dietary intake generally improved with increasing income.

<sup>2</sup> [www.food.gov.uk/research/national-diet-and-nutrition-survey/national-diet-and-nutrition-survey-ndns-report-for-northern-ireland-0](http://www.food.gov.uk/research/national-diet-and-nutrition-survey/national-diet-and-nutrition-survey-ndns-report-for-northern-ireland-0)



### Healthier options

- Fruit and vegetables should be the main selection for snacks.
- Try easy to eat/ peel varieties of fresh fruit for example bananas, mandarins, apples, grapes or plums.
- Try chopped vegetable sticks like celery, cucumber, carrot or cherry tomatoes.

### Other healthier snacks include:

- Yogurt – low-fat Greek yogurt, diet or natural yogurts (made from milk or a dairy alternative like soya) or plain fromage frais
- Bread for example wholegrain, sliced loaf, pitta bread, bagel or wholegrain scones, with low-fat spread or a little unsaturated margarine
- Breadsticks, crackers, oatcakes, rice cakes, corn cakes, crispbreads or plain popcorn
- Dips for breadsticks and vegetables for example salsa, low-fat dips, low-fat hummus, and cottage cheese (plain or with chives or pineapple)
- Unsalted nuts served in individual portions \*See safety notes on page 9.

### Tips for including fruit and vegetables

- Depending on the type of session you could offer fruit platters, fresh fruit skewers or fruit salad – fresh or tinned in its own juice.
- Create interest and variety by including seasonal and local fruits or vegetables or those people may not have tried before.
- In virtual sessions encourage fruit or vegetables as a healthier snack option.

### What to avoid

- Avoid snacks high in sugar and/or fat and salt
- Crisps or savoury snacks like corn snacks or tortilla chips
- Sweets or chocolate
- Cake, buns or biscuits
- Granola or cereal bars
- Protein bars
- Dried fruit (high in sugar so not recommended between meals)

## Key messages for group leaders

- Fruit and vegetables are healthy snack options
- Advise your group on the importance of healthy snacks and encourage healthier snacks
- Avoid offering biscuits, sweets, chocolate and crisps
- Encourage participants to wash their hands after exercise and before eating food especially if they have been using sports/exercise equipment or balls.

## Useful resources

- **Healthy snacks factsheet (for adults)**  
[www.bda.uk.com/resource/healthy-snacks.html](http://www.bda.uk.com/resource/healthy-snacks.html)
- **Healthy snacks for children**  
[www.youtube.com/watch?v=mV4Uzj5vWY0](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mV4Uzj5vWY0)
- **A report on high protein snack foods (Safefood)**  
[www.safefood.net/professional/research/research-projects/a-survey-of-high-protein-snack-foods](http://www.safefood.net/professional/research/research-projects/a-survey-of-high-protein-snack-foods)

## Safety notes:

Due to a higher risk of choking in the under 5s, do not offer whole nuts. Cut small round fruits like grapes, cherries, berries, strawberries and cherry tomatoes into small pieces: cut them in half lengthways and then again, into quarters. Always check beforehand and remove hard pips or stones from fruit. Offer finger foods such as small pieces of banana or foods that have been well-cooked and finely cut up. For more information on preventing choking see [www.food.gov.uk/document/early-years-food-choking-hazards](http://www.food.gov.uk/document/early-years-food-choking-hazards)

Also be aware that some clubs and groups may have a 'no nuts' policy. Please check before serving.

## c) Celebrations

Celebrations are often used to mark the end of a physical activity programme or a special occasion. Food and drinks are often served at celebrations, but traditionally foods offered are high in fat and/or sugar or salt. Often there is no healthier option. With some thought and planning this could be a great opportunity to include healthier snacks and promote healthy eating. You will also be supporting those attending who are there because they want to improve their health.

It is also important to plan ahead and ensure food provided for celebrations is safely prepared, cooked and stored.

## What to offer

- Healthier food and drinks options should be provided at celebrations – use the ideas in the sections on drinks and snacks above.
- You could include sandwiches, rolls or wraps with a variety of lower fat fillings such as chicken and salad, tuna and sweetcorn, humus and carrot. Select mostly wholegrain or granary breads and go easy on mayo or spreads.
- Offer fresh fruit, plain unsalted nuts or plain low-fat yogurts.
- If biscuits are served, offer plain ones like Rich Tea, Marie or Digestives.
- If serving foods that are high in sugar, salt or fat keep portions small.

## What to avoid

- Fried foods such as chips, burgers or fried sausages
- Pastries or pies
- Dishes with cream based sauces
- Mayonnaise and high fat dressings
- Sweets, chocolate, cake or fancy biscuits
- Desserts high in fat and sugar

## Tips

- Include healthier options throughout your menu at celebrations.
- Involve your group or team and plan healthier options together.
- Be aware of any religious or cultural food preferences.
- Offer smaller portions of high fat or high sugar foods.
- Offer water, low-fat milk, tea or coffee as drinks.
- Plan ahead to prepare, cook, store and serve foods for celebrations safely.

## Key messages for group leaders

- Always provide healthier food and drink options at celebrations.
- If using a caterer, speak to them in advance to agree suitable options.
- If you serve high fat and/or sugar food and drink options reduce the portion size.
- Sandwiches should be prepared by an appropriately trained person following good hygiene practices in an area suitable for the preparation of such foods. If possible, make sandwiches on the same day they are to be consumed; cover and store in a fridge until they are served.
- Consider providing tongs for the service of foods.

## d) Food allergies

If you are serving food as part of a session you need to be aware of the risks associated with food allergy. Although food allergy is relatively uncommon, sometimes it can lead to a potentially life threatening reaction.

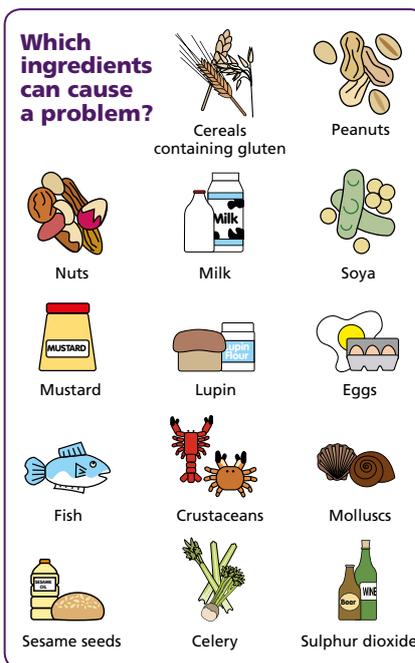
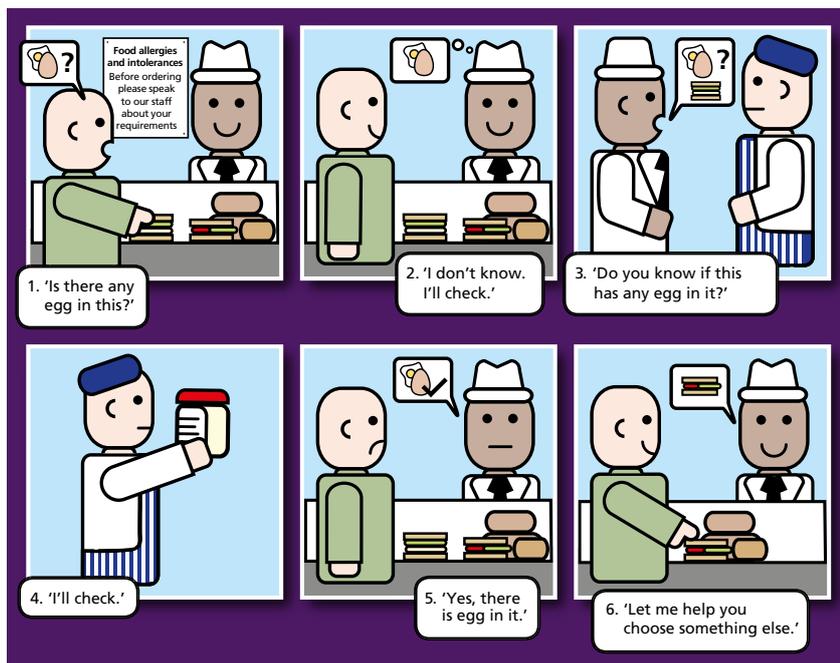
If you will be providing food, when preparing for your session you should, where possible, contact the attendees in advance and ask them if they have any known food allergies or food intolerances. This means you can be aware in advance if there are any special dietary needs.

Food allergy, coeliac disease and food intolerance are different types of food hypersensitivity. Food allergy is when the immune system which helps your body fight infection mistakes the protein in food as a threat. Food allergy symptoms can range from mild to life threatening (also known as anaphylaxis). See information below on what to do if you suspect someone is having an allergic reaction to a food. Food intolerance does not involve the immune system and is never life threatening. The symptoms can develop hours after consuming the food or drink.

Coeliac disease is an autoimmune condition caused by a reaction to gluten found in grains such as wheat. The immune system attacks the small intestine. Following a strict (gluten-free) diet can help prevent long-term health conditions.

## Think Allergy

When someone asks you if a food contains a particular ingredient – always check. From 13 December 2014, food businesses will need to provide information about allergenic ingredients in the food they serve.



For more information and advice about allergy, visit: [food.gov.uk/allergy](http://food.gov.uk/allergy)

A booklet **Allergen information for loose foods** is also available to download.

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By law food manufacturers must indicate on the label if their product contains one of the 14 main allergens. Keep food packaging of the foods being provided so attendees with a known food allergy / intolerance can check that the food is suitable. You must signpost attendees to where they can obtain the allergen information for the foods you are serving. This can be done by placing a sign where the food is being served. Suggested wording can include; "Food allergies and intolerances: Please speak to a member of staff about the ingredients in the food". For a sample sign you can use to create your own version, see [www.food.gov.uk/document/updated-english-language-allergy-sign-with-no-logo-pdf#instructions-for-the-use-of-the-allergen-posters](http://www.food.gov.uk/document/updated-english-language-allergy-sign-with-no-logo-pdf#instructions-for-the-use-of-the-allergen-posters)

### Key messages for group leaders

- Be aware of food allergies and the 14 allergens that are identified in legislation.
- Be aware of what to do in an emergency.
- Check if attendees have any food allergies or intolerances and consider if it is safe to serve them food.
- Retain food packaging for participants to check labels if necessary.

### What to do in an emergency

If you suspect that someone in your group is having an allergic reaction to a food, you should leave someone with the person while you ring 999 for an ambulance and give the following information:

- It's an emergency;
- The patient is suffering from suspected anaphylaxis;
- The address and postcode where the ambulance is needed.

Someone should wait outside the building to direct the ambulance crew to the patient.

For more information, read the NHS guidance on anaphylaxis at [www.nhs.uk/conditions/anaphylaxis/](http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/anaphylaxis/)

## For more information on food allergy:

### **Food allergy and food intolerance: food factsheet**

[www.bda.uk.com/resource/living-with-a-food-allergy.html](http://www.bda.uk.com/resource/living-with-a-food-allergy.html)

### **Food Standards Agency guidance on food allergy**

[www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/allergen-labelling-for-food-manufacturers](http://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/allergen-labelling-for-food-manufacturers)

### **Food allergen checklist**

[www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/allergen-checklist-for-food-businesses](http://www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/allergen-checklist-for-food-businesses)

## e) Preparing food and drinks safely

If providing food and drinks as part of your activity it is important to be aware of food safety. To minimise the risk of food poisoning plan ahead.

Hand washing is essential before preparing, serving and eating food. Make sure you have access to soap, paper towels/ clean towel and hot and cold running water.

### Planning

Think about the cooking and food storage facilities available to you when planning what foods and drinks to provide.

Consider how you are going to store, prepare and serve food to ensure the safety of those attending. If you are cooking food there may be additional considerations.

### Preparing food

If you are preparing food, the four main things to remember for good hygiene are the 4Cs: cleaning, cooking, chilling and avoiding cross-contamination. It's very important to store food properly to keep it safe. Storing food in sealed containers and at the correct temperature protects it from harmful bacteria, stops objects falling into it, and avoids cross-contamination with other ingredients.

### Practical Tips:

- Wash your hands regularly with soap and water
- Always wash fresh fruit and vegetables before cooking or eating them
- Ensure participants wash their hands before eating
- Keep raw and ready-to-eat foods separate
- Do not use food past its use-by date
- Always follow cooking / heating instructions
- Make sure food is properly cooked before you serve it
- Ensure that food preparation areas are suitably cleaned and sanitised after use, and wash any equipment you are using in hot soapy water
- Ensure frozen food is safely defrosted in a fridge before you use it
- Keep refrigerated food out of the fridge for the shortest time possible.

## For more detailed advice on how to cater safely for groups:

### **Catering for large events**

[www.safefood.net/food-safety/cooking-food-safety/catering-large-groups](http://www.safefood.net/food-safety/cooking-food-safety/catering-large-groups)

### **Food Standards Agency - Providing food at community and charity events**

[www.food.gov.uk/safety-hygiene/providing-food-at-community-and-charity-events](http://www.food.gov.uk/safety-hygiene/providing-food-at-community-and-charity-events)

### **Food safety for community cooking and food banks**

[www.food.gov.uk/safety-hygiene/food-safety-for-community-cooking-and-food](http://www.food.gov.uk/safety-hygiene/food-safety-for-community-cooking-and-food)

## f) Cooking groups

Some organisations run cooking groups as part of a wider programme that includes physical activity. Cooking groups can be a great way to improve cooking skills and confidence as well as providing an opportunity to cook from scratch and learn about healthier eating. They can also be a useful way of meeting others and having fun.



### Before you start

If you plan to run a cooking group there are some important things to consider:

- A suitable venue with adequate insurance in place for the activity and venue
- Full risk assessment (for example for the cooking activity and venue)
- Funding and associated costs
- Childcare or if children are taking part adequate supervision of children
- Who will deliver the programme and any support or training needed.

### Training and support

Where possible, access cooking and nutrition education training from your local public health dietitian.

*Cook it!* is the recognised nutrition and cooking skills programme for adult groups in Northern Ireland with useful lesson plans and resources. The materials have been adapted for online delivery too.

Contact your local public health dietitian for details.

See details on page 16.

### Food hygiene training

It is suggested that anyone preparing high risk / ready to eat foods complete food hygiene training to a level equivalent to the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH) Basic Food Hygiene Certificate which is Level 2. A number of courses are available online. Alternatively, you can contact your local Environmental Health department for a list of training providers.

## Registration

If you are planning to run a cookery group on a regular basis you must register with the Environmental Health Department of your local council. A list of local council contact details is available at [www.nidirect.gov.uk/contacts/local-councils-in-northern-ireland](http://www.nidirect.gov.uk/contacts/local-councils-in-northern-ireland)

## Healthy cooking

If you do not have any recognised training in nutrition and healthy eating you can still select a recipe or dish to reflect healthier eating.

This should include:

- **Using less fat in cooking**  
Stew, casserole or bake instead of frying; avoid cream in sauces and soups; avoid pastry toppings; always measure the amount of oil added with a spoon.
- **Using less sugar**  
Avoid recipes which use a lot of sugar and where you can, add less sugar. For example if baking, try baking scones or wheaten bread instead of brownies or tray bakes.
- **Using less salt**  
Add less salt or stock cubes/powder, use herbs and spices to add flavour instead.
- **Including more fibre rich foods like wholegrains, fruit and vegetables**  
Use wholegrain rice or pasta instead of white versions; include more vegetables and pulses in curries, soups and stews; try fruit based desserts like fruit crumbles.

### For tips on healthier cooking:

[www.safefood.net/healthy-eating/healthy-food-and-you/cooking](http://www.safefood.net/healthy-eating/healthy-food-and-you/cooking)

### How to improve your cooking skills

[www.safefood.net/Healthy-Eating/Healthy-food-and-you/Preparation](http://www.safefood.net/Healthy-Eating/Healthy-food-and-you/Preparation)

## Tips

- Food hygiene and handwashing should be an important part of every session, especially your first session.
- Kitchen safety is essential. Before you start and during the programme ensure you highlight potential risks to your group and how they can cook safely.
- Ensure children are appropriately supervised to prevent accidents.
- Choose recipes and cooking equipment appropriate to the age and ability of your group.
- Choose recipes that are affordable and suitable for the type of group.
- Consider the religious and cultural preferences of your group.

## For recipes ideas:

**Let's get cooking** – Recipes suitable for teaching children how to cook and help enjoy food  
[www.bda.uk.com/food-health/lets-get-cooking/recipes.html](http://www.bda.uk.com/food-health/lets-get-cooking/recipes.html)

**Choose to live better** – Easy, tasty, healthy recipes  
[www.choosetolivebetter.com/content/healthy-recipes](http://www.choosetolivebetter.com/content/healthy-recipes)

**Safefood recipes** – A variety of recipes for meals and snacks  
[www.safefood.net/recipes](http://www.safefood.net/recipes)

**World Cancer Research Fund 'Eat Move Learn'** – Guidance for cooking with children plus links to recipes and fruit and veg growing ideas.  
[www.wcrf-uk.org/eat-move-learn/grow-it](http://www.wcrf-uk.org/eat-move-learn/grow-it)

## Public health nutrition programmes

These training programmes are provided by dietitians and registered nutritionists.

### Level 1 training



#### Food and health essentials

This is training is for anyone who works with adults interested in making healthier food choices. It enables participants to learn about key food and health messages; gain skills and confidence to promote these key messages in their setting; and access a wide range of resources, signposting and ongoing support. Following training, tutors deliver the key messages to their groups and can then move towards completing level 2 training, for example Cook it!, I can Cook it! and Food values.

### Level 2 training

#### Cook it!

fun, fast food for less



This is a 6 session practical nutrition programme for groups of adults (16 years +). It is aimed at encouraging those cooking on a limited budget. It helps participants to enhance cooking skills and learn more about a balanced diet. The *Cook It!* programme is delivered locally by trained tutors. The tutor training level 2 is provided by dietitians.

#### I can Cook it!

fun, fast food for less



*I can Cook it!* is an adapted version of *Cook it!* that has been specifically developed as a more accessible version. It is often used with adults with lower literacy levels or mild to moderate learning disability. On completion of this training, tutors will be able to deliver a programme to their own group over 8 sessions.



#### Food values

This is a budgeting programme for adults that focuses on food shopping, better budgeting and cooking low-cost nutritious meals. On completion, tutors can deliver a 4 week programme to their groups.

### Other training



#### Making the most of your slow cooker

This 4 session programme is for anyone keen to empower their groups to use a slow cooker whilst making healthier food choices.



#### Nutrition awareness

This is a 2 hour training session aimed at those who work with children and young people (11-18 year olds). It equips you with knowledge, skills and confidence to deliver key nutrition messages for this age group using a take-home cue card resource.

**For more information on nutrition training and other services offered by public health dietitians and registered nutritionists working in your local health Trust, see the contact details on page 16.**

## Useful links

- **For a range of webinars on a variety of nutrition topics** see the public health dietitians' YouTube channel [www.youtube.com/channel/UC\\_-f5E0ehqIR3z-cQdUvkCQ](http://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_-f5E0ehqIR3z-cQdUvkCQ)
- **Health Promotion Resource and Information Services** - Many Trusts have health promotion resource libraries and free resources on a range of topics. Please contact your local Trust for details.

## Nutrition and sport information

- **Fuel your body for the teenage sports person**  
[www.safefood.net/education/fuel-your-body](http://www.safefood.net/education/fuel-your-body)
- **BNF Nutrition for sports and exercise**  
[www.nutrition.org.uk/putting-it-into-practice/keeping-active/nutrition-for-sports-and-exercise/](http://www.nutrition.org.uk/putting-it-into-practice/keeping-active/nutrition-for-sports-and-exercise/)
- **British Dietetic Association - Sport and exercise**  
[www.bda.uk.com/resource/sport-exercise-nutrition.html](http://www.bda.uk.com/resource/sport-exercise-nutrition.html)
- **Public health dietitians - Nutrition for sport webinar**  
[www.youtube.com/watch?v=lFurmFIMx2k](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lFurmFIMx2k)

For further information contact:

### **Public Health Dietitians, Belfast Health and Social Care Trust**

028 9504 8315

Email: [phdietitians@belfasttrust.hscni.net](mailto:phdietitians@belfasttrust.hscni.net)

### **Public Health Dietitians, Northern Health and Social Care Trust**

028 2563 5601 or 028 2563 5276

Email: [phdietitians@northerntrust.hscni.net](mailto:phdietitians@northerntrust.hscni.net)

### **Public Health Dietitians, Southern Health and Social Care Trust**

028 3756 4544

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